MARYLAND VEGETABLE GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

NEWSLETTER

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The March, 1948 Edition

Vol. XXV, No. 2

NEWSLETTER

For the Maryland Vegetable Growers' Association

Edgar L. Williams, President
George C. Schmidt, Vice-President
Francis C. Stark, Jr., Sec.-Treas.

S. H. Phillips, Director
S. C. Phillips, Director
Morris Todd, Jr.-Director

Edward K. Bender, Editor

March 16, 1948

THE MARYLAND TEN-TON TOMATO CLUB

The Maryland Ten-Ton Tomato Club is conducted by the University of Maryland Extension Service in cooperation with the Tri-State Packers' Association. The object of the Ten-Ton Club is to stimulate interest in better methods of producing canning tomatoes. Larger yields generally result in better quality and greater profits.

The contest is open and free to all Maryland growers who produce three or more acres of tomatoes. All of the tomatoes grown on any one farm and the total acreage produced by the grower must be entered.

The 1947 contest was divided into three classes: Class I - yield contest 3 to 8 acres; class II - yield contest, 8 acres or greater; class III - quality grade contest, irrespective of acreages.

The winners are shown in the table below.

	Acreage	% #1	Tons/A % #2
Class I			
1st - Ernest L. Cooper, Aberdeen	6.22		17.67
2nd - Temple Rhodes, Cordova	4.19		15.58
Class II			
1st - Milton Hankins, Pylesville	25.59		14.55
2nd - J. L. Roberts, Golts	16.00		13.34
Class III			
1st - J. L. Roberts, Golts	16.00	64.95	27.93
2nd - Elwood House, Boonsboro	5.80	63.65	35.57

All of the 1947 winners, except Mr. J. L. Roberts, were presented Gold Parker Pen and Pencil sets engraved with their name and "Ten-Ton Tomato Club 1947." Mr. J. L. Roberts won 1st place in class III and 2nd place in class II and was presented a gold watch engraved with his name and "Ten-Ton Tomato Club 1947." They should be congratulated on these excellent records.

Some of the practices that these growers used to become winners are as follows:

1. Plowing under a legume sod such as sweet clover which had fertilizer added to it before plowing down such as 5-10-10 at the rate of 500 to 1500 pounds per acre.
2. Plowing under manure to which superphosphate has been added at the rate of 50 pounds per ton of manure.
3. Using "starter solution" as recommended.
4. When sod was plowed under, used cut worm bait at time of planting.
5. Set plants as soon after received as possible.
6. Planted good stocky plants early.

7. Cultivated soon after planting and about every ten days thereafter. Later cultivations were shallow.

8. Spaced plants 4 ft. by 4 ft. or 5 ft. by 3 ½ ft.

9. Applied 500 lbs. per acre of fertilizer in bands 4 - 5 inches on each side of the row at transplanting time.

10. Soon after planting, dusted or sprayed plants for potato bugs.

11. Started spraying or dusting with the last cultivation with zerlate to control early blight on the lower leaves.

12. Sprayed or dusted with copper fungicides when late blight threatened.

13. Picked only red ripe tomatoes once every week.

14. Calcium arsenate was included in some sprays or dusts to control tomato horn worms.

Plans for the Ten-Ton Club in 1948 are to have more participation by growers. This can be accomplished by greater publicity on the part of every canner, county agent, grower, field men, and everyone connected with the tomato industry. Enter your name before July 15th for free membership in this club and an opportunity to be a winner in 1948.

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Develop Vine Harvester

Agricultural engineers of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, have devised a sweetpotato vine harvester that, when available from manufacturers, may prove to be a cheap and easy means of saving the vines of this crop for feed.

Present practice is to leave the sweetpotato vines on the fields where they are a handicap in harvesting the sweetpotatoes themselves, and of little value, as they are returned to the soil to provide humus for succeeding crop.

Where sweetpotato diseases infest the soil, the vines also furnish food and shelter for them and make their control difficult. Engineers working on the vine harvester have estimated that sweetpotato vines and cull roots could furnish succulent roughage for approximately a million dairy cows annually.

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Increased Seeding Rate for peas may be desirable

In 1947 different rates of seeding trials were conducted by Dr. E. P. Walls and Mr. F. C. Stark, at the University of Maryland. The yields were low primarily on account of excessive weed growth, but all yields are on a comparable basis since stand counts were made. They do indicate a difference in rate of seeding and to get this information on a better basis, the experiment is being repeated in 1948. The results are as follows:

Rate of Seeding/Acre	Yield Per Acre	
	Superlaska	Alaska
3 bu.	578 lb.	415 lb.
4 bu.	820 lb.	628 lb.
5 bu.	1040 lb.	785 lb.

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INOCULATION OF PEA SEED AFTER TREATMENT WITH A SEED PROTECTANT*

Inoculation of pea seed with nodule-forming bacteria is necessary in order to secure maximum yields of peas in Maryland. The bacteria in the root nodules are able to take nitrogen from the air and change it into a form in which it can be used by the plants. Not only is this nitrogen valuable to the pea crop, but when the peas are harvested the nodules decay, releasing nitrogen into the soil thus building up the fertility of the land.

Treatment of the seed of the sweet or wrinkled-seeded varieties of peas with a protectant fungicide, such as Spergon, is also necessary in order to insure a good stand of plants. These protectant fungicides destroy the parasitic fungi and bacteria in the soil which cause seed decay and damping-off of seedlings. Any fungicide, so far developed, which is capable of killing these pathogenic organisms is also capable of killing the beneficial nodule forming bacteria. When Spergon first appeared, it was hailed as a seed treatment that was compatible with inoculation. When used at minimum dosages it probably is less toxic to the legume bacteria than certain other fungicides, but under field conditions in many cases, when inoculum has been applied to treated seed in the usual way nodulation has been unsatisfactory. This has necessitated the development of new methods of applying inoculum of nodule forming bacteria when treated seed are used.

One of the first modifications that was tried was to apply twice the usual amount of the pure culture, agar or jelly type of inoculum to the seed in the hope that enough bacteria would survive contact with the fungicide to give a satisfactory set of nodules. In some cases this has worked well, if the seed was drilled immediately after treatment. Allowing the seed to stand for even a short time, for example during the noon hour, after inoculation and before planting usually resulted in poor nodulation. Getting the inoculated seed immediately into contact with the organic matter in the soil seemed to prevent damage to the bacteria by the fungicide on the seed. This suggested the possibility that the so called dry inoculum preparations might be better suited for application to treated seed. This type of inoculum consists of pure cultures of the bacteria mixed with dry organic matter such as powdered peat or humus. The mixture has a moisture content of about 40 percent. In the dryer condition bacteria are less likely to be killed by a fungicide than when they are saturated with moisture. This type of inoculum has worked well under most conditions, especially when only enough seed is inoculated at one time to fill the seed hoppers of the drill. Enough seed to fill the drill a second time can be inoculated while the first lot is being drilled. Some growers use twice the recommended amount of inoculum. Inoculum should be mixed with the seed in a cool, shady place and protected from direct rays of the sun.

Another modification which has been employed successfully by several canners in this area involves application of the inoculum to the soil rather than to the seed. By this method the bacteria in the inoculum never come in contact with the fungicide on the treated seed and a higher percentage of them survive to produce nodules. The treated seed is drilled through the seed hopper while enough of the dry or humus culture type of inoculum to inoculate the seed to be drilled per acre is mixed thoroughly with 150 to 200 pounds of some inert material such as ground limestone, humus, or fuller's earth and applied through the fertilizer attachment of the drill. The purpose of the inert material is to provide enough bulk to drill properly and to insure even distribution of the inoculum. The nature of the filler apparently is unimportant so long as it is basic in reaction and free flowing enough to drill properly.

Experiments at the University have shown that the bacteria will survive in a mixture of fuller's earth under ordinary storage conditions for a period of at least 19 days. In actual commercial practice both humidust and ground limestone have worked well. Some users of this method feel that twice the recommended dose of inoculum is better, while others find that the recommended dose gives satisfactory results.

* by Carroll E. Cox, Department of Plant Pathology.

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If there is a check mark here your 1948 dues have been

paid_____

If there is no check mark, please send $1.00 dues to Mr. F. C. Stark, Jr.- Treas., College Park, Maryland.

The April, 1948 Edition Vol. XXV, No. 3.

NEWSLETTER

For The Maryland Vegetable Growers' Association

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April 2, 1948

FERTILIZE FOR GREATER TOMATO YIELDS*

When the tomato grower sells his tomatoes he is selling, among other things, the mineral nutrients from his soil. Hester, while working at the Virginia Truck Station, found that a ten-ton crop of tomatoes absorbs from the soil approximately 100 pounds of nitrogen, 35 pounds of available phosphoric acid, 200 pounds of potash, 90 pounds of calcium oxide, and 15 pounds of magnesia. About half of these amounts are required by the fruits and the remainder by the vines--or, half is sold with the fruits and half is returned to the soil when the dead vines are plowed under. One must realize that in order that these amounts may be available to the plants, rather heavy total applications of fertilizer must be used. This is necessary because the greatest portion of these required amounts are utilized during the third month after transplanting, which means that some of the fertilizer applied at planting time has been lost by leaching. This is necessary also because of the relatively small percentage of available constituents in standard fertilizer.

HUMUS AND LIME CONTENT

However, attention must also be given to other factors which influence the availability of fertilizer. The two most important are the amount of organic matter or humus and the lime content in the soil. It is the organic matter which gives life to the soil. Soil organic matter is important in the control of aeration, water capacity, and granulation of field soil. Organic matter also makes available to the plants such trace elements as boron, sulfur, molybdenum, iron, and manganese and tends to prevent the soil from fixing added phosphates in a difficult available state. Organic matter functions mainly as it is decayed and destroyed, and its simpler constituents made usable during the growing season. It is easily recognized then, that for any cropping system to be successful, a rotation must be practiced which will involve turning under large quantities of animal manure or crops for green manure.

Calcium and magnesium are considered now as fertilizers in addition to their properties as soil amendments. Calcium is used by the plant in cell wall material through which the plant nutrients pass, and also as a cement to hold the cells together. Magnesium is the key element in the chlorophyll molecule--the element which gives chlorophyll its green color. It is interesting to note that the red blood corpuscles and the chlorophyll molecule are almost identical except that blood contains iron instead of magnesium.

The use of lime as a soil amendment makes it more important that lime be applied to the soil to keep the soil pH up near 6.4. In most of the lighter soils in Maryland, magnesia lime must be used once out of every two or three years with high-calcium lime being used in other seasons. It is impossible to tell accurately which is needed without testing for the amounts of soluble calcium and magnesia, but it is definite that all other forms of fertilizer are wasted in the soil if ample supplies of soluble calcium and magnesia are not available for plant use.

Table 1. Yields in tons of Marketable Tomatoes from different methods of application of 1,000 pounds per acre of 4-12-8 fertilizer in Maryland.

Method of Application	1941 College Park	1942 College Park	1942* Ridgely	1943 College Park	1944 College Park	1945** College Park
Bands 10" apart and 4" deep	8.99	12.44	7.31	5.08	13.25	11.49
Plowed under	-	10.69	6.33	6.27	14.05	10.12
In furrow behind plow	-	11.30	7.25	6.04	12.68	9.72
Drilled 4" deep	7.37	9.77	5.50	5.68	12.34	9.53
Broadcast-Disced in	-	-	4.07	5.32	12.27	9.02

* 100 lbs. 5-10-5
** 700 lbs. 4-12-8

Concerning the use of fertilizers, the three factors involved in any fertilizer program are in the order of their importance; (1) method of application; (2) rate of application, and (3) fertilizer analysis.

Table 2. Yield of Marketable Tomatoes from marginal land with six tons of wheat stover plowed under one month before planting.

	Tons / Acre
No Fertilizer	3.02
750 lbs. 10-10-10 plowed under	5.58
750 lbs. 4-12-18 in bands at planting time	6.67
750 lbs. 10-10-10 plowed under plus 750 lbs 4-12-8 in bands at planting	8.39
100 lbs. nitrogen plowed under	2.95

Studies at the Maryland Experiment Station indicate that as the rate of fertilizer application increases the analysis becomes less important and the method of application becomes more important. Results at College Park and on the Eastern Shore of Maryland have shown that the least effective method of application is to broadcast and disc in the fertilizer. Drilling the fertilizer 4 inches deep is inferior to both plowing under and application behind the plow in the furrow. Except in 1943 when the season was very dry, placement in bands 10 inches apart and 4 inches deep has outyielded all other methods of application in both the sandy and silty soils. Even in a normal season, bands 6 inches apart may cause some injury, and are not as satisfactory as 10 inch bands. Table 1 shows the yields from several different methods of application.

PHOSPHATE RESULTS

Placement of phosphates beneath the row was tested at College Park and on the Eastern Shore. On light soils, actual reduction of stand and lower yields resulted when 600 to 1000 pounds of 2-20-0 was used, especially in very dry years. When the moisture supply was ample and stands were not reduced, no increase in yields was evident. On heavier soils, in seasons with ample moisture, 600 to 1000 pounds of 2-20-0 below the plants plus band placement of nitrogen and potash at planting time and at six weeks later, gave increases over band placement, but in dry seasons did not increase yield.

Table 3. Yields in tons per acre of Marketable Tomatoes at different rates of fertilizer application.

Lbs. Plowed Under	1942 College Park	1942 Ridgely	1943 College Park	1944 College Park
500	9.34	5.35	5.51	11.30
1,000	10.69	6.33	6.27	14.05
1,500	11.33	8.06	5.83	13.13

With an eye on the labor and farm equipment situation, the Maryland Experiment Station and Extension Service is recommending plowing down two-thirds of the fertilizer with the cover crop about a month before planting, and applying the remainder in bands at planting time. On a soil of very low fertility on the Eastern Shore an adaptation of this method produced very good results, as indicated in Table II. Since the soil would not produce a satisfactory cover crop, wheat stover was spread on the field at the rate of 6 tons per acre, and plowed under one month before planting time. The effectiveness of the high nitrogen-complete fertilizer was demonstrated by an increase in yield from 3 tons to 5½ tons. The addition of the 4-12-8 in bands at planting time increased the 5½ tons to 8½ tons per acre. The effectiveness of the fertilizer plowed under with the stover was not due alone to the high nitrogen content of the fertilizer since the yields were not materially different between the check and when 100 pounds of nitrogen was plowed with the stover.

RATE OF FERTILIZING

On the heavier soils of fairly high fertility, 1000 pounds per acre is probably the maximum rate of application for economic returns using present methods of application. In Table III are presented the yields from different rates of fertilizer plowed under. Up to 1000 pounds of complete fertilizer is profitable when properly applied. In general, 500 pounds of fertilizer in bands is as efficient as 1000 pounds broadcast and disced-in. On the poorer soils where manure or green manure must be turned under, 1500 pounds may probably be applied profitably.

* by Francis C. Stark, Jr.

REMEMBER THE DATE --

August 8 - 12 -- National Vegetable Grower's Meeting in Baltimore.

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CONTROL OF PEA BLIGHT*

The leaf and pod spotting disease of peas which is known as Ascochyta blight does not cause heavy annual losses throughout the Tri-State area. It may often become severe locally, however, and occasionally is severely destructive throughout most of the area. Development of the disease in destructive proportions is closely associated with weather conditions, relative long periods of high humidity with frequent rains and fogs being required for maximum spread of Ascochyta blight.

It has been known for many years that the fungus that causes Ascochyta blight may be carried in the seed. While this disease may occur to some extent in any region where peas can be grown, it is most likely to develop in the more humid eastern regions and is very rare in the more arid regions of the west. The widespread use of western grown pea seed, which for all practical purposes is blight-free, is probably largely responsible for reducing this disease from the former position of importance.

It has also been known for a number of years that the pea blight fungus can survive for several years in the soil. The importance of this fact in the periodic outbreaks of Ascochyta blight in the Tri-State area may often have been overlooked. Repeated cropping of the same field to peas tends to build up the population of the pathogen in the soil to such an extent that, given favorable weather conditions, it can spread rapidly. Apparently under most weather conditions peas can be grown on the same land for two or possibly three years without running too serious a risk of losses from blight, but attempts to raise peas for longer periods without rotation is likely to result in trouble from Ascochyta blight.

It is also known that the pea-blight pathogen can live over winter on pea refuse in the field and on pea vines on the outside of stacks and piles. It will not survive on vines which have been ensiled or well composted. Thus old pea vines may serve as a source of the initial infection from which the disease may spread under favorable weather conditions.

Seed treatments do not disinfect pea seed infected with the blight, fungus, but may serve to protect the young seedlings from soil borne infection during the early stages of their development.

While there is some variation in the susceptibility of different pea varieties to blight, there are no Ascochyta blight resistant varieties.

Control of Ascochyta blight involves the following points: (1) Use of disease free seed, (2) proper rotation of crops, (3) avaidance of uncomposted pea vines as top dressing on fields to be used for peas and (4) cultural practices designed to increase the organic matter content of the soil since in general high organic matter seems to promote growth of beneficial soil organisms and reduce the population of pathogens.

* by Carroll E. Cox, Department of Plant Pathology.

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PRESENTING PEERLESS BUSH LIMA*

Peerless Lima, originally released for trail and increase under the number U. S. 243, orgginated as the result of ten generations of selection and inbreeding in the progeny of a cross between Fordhook bush ahd Sieva pole limas. It was designed and bred primarily as a high-quality variety with distinctive characteristics, to displace Henderson for the canning and freezing trade. Extensive trials have been conducted in many States during 1944, 1945, 1946, and 1947, and the results indicate wide adaptability, warranting its introduction.

Varietal Characteristics

Plant Type. About the same size plant as Henderson, with numerous slender branches and bearing most of the pods under the leaves on short branches in racemes. The primary axis is rarely longer than the laterals. The color of the leaves is a medium gray green and distinctive among lima beans. As the plants reach maturity the leaves become yellowish green with a rusty or reddish color on the veins, midribs, and edges of the leaflets. The leaflets are slightly more narrow or more pointed than those of Henderson. The plant is spreading and fairly open in habit, with the majority of the pods borne in clusters near the base of the plant.

Pod Type. Pods are longer, broader, and thicker than Henderson and under eastern conditions are 3 to 3½ inches long; 14/16 to 16/16 inch wide; 7/16 to 8/16 inch thick; medium curved when viewed from the side; slightly curved when viewed from the edge; elliptical to oval in cross section; pod surface slightly depressed between beans; point of pod short, stiff, and fairly sharp.

Green Shell Beans. Uniform in size ahd shape; 2 to 4 in number with the average near 3; well spaced in the pods (barely touching one another); about two-thirds the size of Fordhook but the same shape and relative thickness; seed coat light green, slightly veined with lighter color; cotyledon color slightly darker green than the seed coat; eating quality of cooked beans equal if not superior to Fordhook; in sieve size the largest percentage by count of beans is in the medium and large sizes, whereas in Henderson the majority of beans are tiny and small in size.

Dry Seed. Uniform in size, generally round in outline, thick, slightly dimpled or wrinkled, light cream with greenish tint; about 650 seeds per pound; rot easily in cold wet soil.

Maturity. From four to seven days later than Henderson and four to seven days earlier than Regular Fordhook in reaching prime processing stage of maturity; at Beltsville, Md., reaches this stage of development in 72 to 80 days.

Yield. Yield tests conducted in many sections of the United States during the past three years show it to be equal or superior to Henderson in most locations and under most conditions. Observations indicate that Peerless requires more space for development than Henderson and will not stand crowding so well. It has the ability to set pods during periods of relatively high temperature but the beans do not turn white as rapidly as Henderson under such conditions.

Quality. The frozen or canned product is superior in color to Henderson because of the green seed coat of Peerless. When cooked and tasted, most of the judges rated it equal or slightly superior to Fordhook and much superior to Henderson in texture, color, and flavor.

Seed Available:

Stock seed was supplied the following lima bean seed growers:

Associated Seed Growers, Inc., New Haven, Conn.
W. Atlee Burpee Co., Philadelphia 32, Pa.
Corneli Seed Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Bon Fish & Sons, Inc., Santa Barbara, Calif.
Haven Seed Co., Santa Ana, Calif.
Kellogg Seed Co., Ventura, Calif.
McCrea Seed Co., Santa Barbara, Calif.
F. H. Woodruff & Sons, Milford, Conn.

The Department of Agriculture has no seed for sale or general distribution and cannot supply seed in response to requests from seedsmen, individual growers, canners, or freezers.

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If there is a check mark here your 1948 dues have been

paid_____

If there is no check mark, we invite you to become a member,

please send $1.00 dues to Mr. F. C. Stark, Jr. - Treas., College

Park, Maryland.

The May, 1948 Edition Vol. XXV, No. 4

NEWSLETTER

For The Maryland Vegetable Growers' Association

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Edward K. Bender, Editor

May 10, 1948

SUGGESTIONS FOR GROWING TOMATOES IN MARYLAND

1. a. Plow under 600-800 lbs. per acre of a standard analysis of fertilizer, three to four weeks before planting time, with the cover crop.
   b. Apply 300-500 lbs. per acre of fertilizer in bands 4-5 inches on each side of the row at transplanting time. Bands should be 3-4 inches deep.

2. We recommend plant spacing of 5 ft. by 3 1/2 ft. or 4 ft. by 4 ft.; or 16-18 sq. ft. per plant.

3. Use "starter solution" as per manufacturers' instructions. This material usually makes tomatoes about one week earlier and will usually increase yields.

4. When sod is plowed under, use cut worm bait at time of planting.

5. a. Upon receipt of plants transfer about 1/3 from each container to other containers.
   b. Set containers with plants in water deep enough to cover roots, but not stems and tops - usually, 2 1/2 or 3 inches of water. Keep tops dry. Leave paper and moss around packages, but it is well to tear a small hole in bottom of paper. Leave in water only long enough for moss to become entirely saturated with water, usually, 30 minutes is sufficient.
   c. Set plants in cool shaded place away from wind and direct sun.

6. a. Start setting as soon as plants have become freshened from the dipping in the water. This usually does not require over 3 hours.
   b. Set plants as soon after freshening as possible. Holding plants two or three days or more tends to encourage the spread of disease and will reduce yield. Let white roots form and develop in the ground where they are to remain.

7. Soon after planting dust or spray plants for potato bugs. We recommend a dust containing 20% calcium arsenate with clay or talc as a carrier; or a spray containing 4 pounds of calcium arsenate per 100 gallons of water. Get the bugs before they get you. It is also well to include Zerlate, Copper Compound A or Dithane Z-78 for protection against diseases.

8. Starting with the last cultivation, tomatoes should be sprayed or dusted with Zerlate to control early blight on the lower leaves. If late blight threatens, be prepared to spray or dust with copper fungicides as recommended in the late blight circular. Calcium arsenate may be included for control of tomato horn worms. Use materials according to instructions.

9. Do not use lime or Bordeaux mixture on the tomato leaves.

10. In order to realize the greatest benefit from proper fertilization and other good cultural practices carry out a spray or dust program.

11. If aphis (plant lice) become serious, dust on a hot, still day with 3% to 5% nicotine sulphate dust.

12. Cultivate as shallow as possible and still kill the weeds. Level, shallow cultivation is best.

13. Pick only tomatoes that are red ripe and leave the stems on the plant.

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SOME NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN 2, 4-D REMOVAL FROM SPRAY TANKS have occurred. Steel tanks in which the weed-killing mixture of 2,4-D had been used, were formerly cleaned by use of 2 teaspoonfuls household ammonia per quart of water. The tank had to be filled completely with the ammonia solution and the solution allowed to stand in the tank for 2 to 3 days. Now comes the use of activated carbon, a deodorant, which may be purchased at larger drug stores or chemical companies. Get the fine grade and mix it with water at the rate of about 3/4 of a pound per gallon of water (or 10% by weight, considering water as weighing 8 1/2 pounds per gallon). The solution acts in a very short time, and the tank need not be filled more than enough to slosh or splash the solution thoroughly around the inside surfaces of the tank. Again, the precaution is given, to run the material through the pump and hose to de-activate the 2,4-D. So far, there is no satisfactory method for cleaning 2,4-D from wooden tanks.

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PEAS ARE GROWING------

With the cool weather and rain that we have been having, the pea crop is coming along fine in most places in spite of late planting.

Within a month most of the peas will be harvested but aphids and other factors can play an important part in yields up to that time. Do your part now to help the peas produce a maximum crop.

Several new materials are now on the market for use in Weed Control in peas. Some of the commercial products are "Aero Defoliant" Cyanamid, Dow Selective Weed Killer, Sinox-W, ect. The Horticulture Department is using some of these weed killers this year to secure more information to give to the grower.

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Mr. Lee Towson, Past President of the Maryland Vegetable Growers Association, is now with Seabrook Farms in New Jersey.

WANT TO SAVE SOME MONEY? We hear a lot about cutting production costs. Why not start out by increasing the efficiency of the machinery we use? According to the agricultural engineers at University of Maryland, the average tractor is wasting from 50 to 150 gallons of fuel per year. The causes? Poorly-adjusted carburetors, overloading, overspeeding, worn carburetor parts, low radiator temperatures, and improper intake manifold temperatures are among the offenders. How to check these losses? 1 - Keep fuel clean by using underground tanks, cleaning the sediment bowl and screen at regular intervals, and occasionally cleaning the carburetor screen. 2 - Don't store gasoline over 2 months. 3 - Check the carburetor setting - if the tractor can be driven without stalling in half a minute after starting, the setting is too rich. 4 - Consult the operator's manual before adjusting the load or highspeed needle value. Engine temperature is important---165 to 185 degrees F for gasoline and 190 to 210 degrees F for heavier fuels. Lower temperature operation requires a richer mixture. Most tractors have a shutter for adjusting the mixture. Guy Gienger, extension engineer, advises "To adjust the load or high-speed needle valve, one should have the engine pulling a belt load or have it running full speed with no load. It is not safe to attempt the adjustment of the carburetor while the tractor is pulling a load in the field. When adjusting the idling mixture valve, set the throttle in idling position. If the running of the engine is not affected when the idling needle valve is opened a turn or two, the carburetor may need overhauling."

Don't forget to drain the antifreeze and flush the cooling system with a good commercial preparation and fill with clear clean water - preferably rain water. Add rust inhibitors to prevent rusting.

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BALTIMORE HOST TO
VEGETABLE GROWERS, AUG. 8 - 12

The Vegetable Growers Association of America is completing plans to hold it's 40th annual convention on August 8th to the 12th. They selected Maryland, famous as the "Land of good living" and Baltimore as a friendly city which would give full cooperation in promoting it's slogan, "Save wheat, save meat, eat vegetables."

The board of directors of the National Association recently met with the board of directors of the Maryland Associations and with the University of Maryland officials, to lay plans to accomodate approximately 1,000 delegates and to give visiting members and friends a top-flight program.

BALTIMORE OR BUST

A. Lee Towson, Jr., general chairman of the convention, said last week that enthusiasm for the Baltimore meeting is growing and that vegetable growers in all parts of the country are saying, "Baltimore in '48 -- Baltimore or bust!"
The supplymen have completed plans for a large number of unusual exhibits which will be ready Sunday afternoon by 4 o'clock in the hotel's air-conditioned great rooms.
A reception will be given to the members of the Association and their ladies Sunday night by a local Committee of the Maryland Association.

Monday and Tuesday will be given over to business and educational meetings. President, R. O. Reich, Kansas City, Missouri, will preside. These meetings are being planned for the special benefit of members of the Vegetable Growers Association. There will be many surprises in store since it is understood that a number of new developments will be ready for presentation at that time. There will be ample accomodations in the air conditioned meeting rooms for all members who can attend. These meetings are the key to the entire convention. Nationally known speakers will discuss the latest production and marketing methods.

EASTERN SHORE TOUR

Early Wednesday, August 11, the group will cross the Chesapeake Bay by bus and ferry and visit the Eastern Shore. Returning by the way of Cambridge, the home of the famous Phillips Delicious Canned Vegetables, they will enjoy a four hour moonlight cruise up the Bay to Baltimore with food and music - and the full moon on the wane. This should be a wonderful night!

WESTERN SHORE TOUR

On Thursday, August 12, the group will be taken to the famous Beltsville Agricultural Research Center where they will see the latest developments in vegetable improvements and production. During the afternoon, at the University of Maryland, a mammoth machinery demonstration will be conducted by equipment manufacturers arranged by Ridgely Todd, Sparrows Point, chairman of the Field Day Program, and R. W. Hoecker, University of Maryland in cooperation with the Mar-Del-Va Farm Equipment Association.
5,000 Vegetable Growers from all parts of the nation are expected to observe the Field Day Program. Preparations are under way by a number of affiliated industries and organizations and promise to make this one of the largest affairs of it's kind ever held in the East.

CONVENTION WEATHER

"Pot-Pie" Patterson, a local goose-bone weather prophet from Frazier's Flats on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, has given a special report; Vegetable Growers will enjoy local cooling showers on Sunday and Monday, August 8th and 9th; other convention days - O.K.

CONVENTION COMMITTEES NAMED

Committee appointments are being completed for the 40th annual National meeting of the Vegetable Growers Convention of America, which will be held at the Lord Baltimore Hotel in Baltimore, August 8 - 12. Among the appointments announced are A. Lee Towson, Jr., general chairman; Secretary, R. W. Hoecker; Asst. Secretary, Russell Hawes; Finance, Claude Phillips and Francis Stark; Western Shore, O. C. Schmidt and John Ford; Eastern Shore, J. W. Rayner; Entertainment, R. C. Hawes and Charles Twining; Field Day, Ridgely Todd and George Stratmann, Jr; Market Tour, C. L. Skinner, Ralph Schley, Robert Ford, and Elwood Armacost; Program, R. W. Hoecker; Banquet, C. E. Wise and Morris Todd, Jr.

CALVERT BANQUET
THURSDAY EVENING

The famous Calvert ballroom will be the scene of the banquet of the Vegetable Growers, on August 12. A full program of good Maryland food with some of the newest developments in vegetables, entertainment, and dancing are being planned for the visitors. President R. O. Reich of Kansas City will be Toastmaster.

SPECIAL PROGRAM FOR THE LADIES

Well-organized individual and group tours to visit some of Baltimore's famous department stores and historical centers, will be provided for the ladies.
Before convention time, visitors arriving by automobile, will be given plans that will make it easy for them to visit historical and interesting spots on their way to and from the Baltimore convention. Pictures and background material of Baltimore and Maryland scenes are available for visitors on request to the Baltimore Convention Bureau, O'Sullivan Building, Baltimore 3, Maryland.

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INVESTIGATIONS WITH "HORMONE" MATERIALS FOR SNAP BEANS IN MARYLAND
Francis C. Stark, Jr.

Work at Missouri and Michigan during the past five years has shown the "hormone" materials may be used during dry seasons to prevent pod drop of snap beans in those states. The materials found most promising were para-chlorophenoxyacetic acid and alpha ortho-chlorophenoxypropionic acid. It was thought advisable to check the yields of snap beans in Maryland with these two "hormone" materials, and several demonstration experiments were established throughout the State in 1947. All of the cooperators received the ClPA (para-chlorophenoxyacetic acid) form while only one cooperator tested the ClPP (alpha ortho-chlorophenoxypropionic acid). The ClPA was atomized into rotenone-pyrax dust at the rate of two grams or (roughly 1/14 of an ounce) per cwt. Growers with whom the project was carried on each received 50 lbs. of mixed material. Application of the mixed dust was made by the cooperators at what they considered the heighth of blossoming at the rate of 50 lbs. of dust per acre. Each grower treated an acre of snap beans adjoining the "hormone" treated beans at the same time with .75% rotenone-pyrax dust.

1947 was an excellent bean season in that generally favorable amounts of rain were received during the blossoming season and at no time did the temperature get very high in most sections. Under these conditions no differences in yield were reported between the "hormone" treated beans and the untreated beans. However, in one locality, the weather was such that at the time of blossoming no rain had be received for a period of six weeks. Under these conditions, an increase in yield was obtained from treatment with the rotenone-"hormone" dust. Yield obtained in this locality are given in Table I.

Table I. Effect of Hormone Dust on Yields of Snap Beans under Dry Weather Conditions, 1947.

Dust Used	1st Harvest	2nd Harvest	Total	Percent Increase with "Hormone"
3/4 % Rotenone-Pyrax	1080	1080	2160	———
3/4 % Rotenone-Pyrax plus 1.4 gms/A. ClPA	1440	1080	2520	16.7
3/4 % Rotenone-Pyrax plus 0.5 gms/A. ClPP	1260	1050	2310	6.9

ClPA - para chlorophenoxyacetic acid
ClPP - alpha ortho chlorophenoxypropionic acid

On the basis of the work previously reported, and observations made in Maryland in 1947, we are able to suggest that treatment of snap beans with "hormone" materials during the heighth of blossoming would be a profitable practice in about three years out of five. Since the material can be kept satisfactorily from year to year, if kept in the dark and in a fairly tight bag, it would seem practical to have the materials on hand prior to the blossoming season so that an application of hormone can be made if the weather was hot and dry. If the weather is ideal for fruit setting, no application would be necessary although treatment with the mixed dust is not deleterious if the precautions given below are observed. The affect of the "hormone" is not modified by the diluent so it may be mixed with rotenone, or DDT; or both.

Certain precautions must be observed in the use of these "hormone" materials. It is possible to apply so much "hormone" that malformation of the plants may be induced and the blossoms may be burned. For this reason the dust must be mixed only by firms having equipment capable of doing a thorough job of mixing. Growers should not attempt home-mixing of these materials. Also, the maximum amounts of the pure chemical "hormone" that may be applied have been arbitrarily designated at the amount giving satisfactory results. For ClPA not over 1.5 grams per acre should be applied, and for ClPP not over 0.5 gram per acre should be applied. It is suggested that manufacturers conspiciously state on the tag the amount of "hormone" incorporated and the maximum amount of dust mixture which may safely be applied per acre based on the maximum amounts of the pure chemical recommended above.

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MARYLAND VEGETABLE GROWERS' ASSOCATION

NEWSLETTER

June, 1948 (missing issue)
Vol. XXV, No. 5

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MARYLAND VEGETABLE GROWERS' ASSOCATION

NEWSLETTER

June, 1948 (missing issue)
Vol. XXV, No. 5

The July, 1948 Edition Vol. XXV, No. 6

NEWSLETTER

For The Maryland Vegetable Growers' Association

Edgar L. Williams, President
Geo. C. Schmidt, Vice-President
Francis C. Stark, Jr., Sec.Treas.
S. H. Phillips, Director
S. C. Phillips, Director
Morris Todd, Jr. Director
Edward K. Bender, Editor

July 7, 1948.

THE RESULTS OF DELAYED HARVESTING OF SEVERAL CANNING CROPS

There have been opinions among the growers and canners of canning crops such as peas, lima beans, and corn, that the longer the crop is allowed to remain in the field, the greater will the yield be. This belief has gone to the extent of overlooking the fact that ultimately a point is reached when the fruits begin to shrivel and die. The results of three years' work indicated that the maximum yield that can be obtained from a field of peas will be obtained at such a stage of maturity that they will be extra standard in quality. Any further delay in harvest beyond this point will result not only in much poorer quality but also in a reduced yield.

Very much the same situation holds true for lima beans.

For sweet corn, however, the total yield of ears shows no change over the entire canning range of maturity so that corn that is harvested early and produce a fancy product, will yield just as much as corn that is harvested several days later, and result in extra standard quality; or if it is allowed to remain in the field longer, and result in a product of only standard quality.

With tomatoes, the situation is different again. Because of the nature of the fruit, the fields that are harvested most frequently and before the tomatoes are fully ripe will result in a larger harvest than other fields harvested less frequently and at a stage where the tomatoes are fully ripe for canning. If tomatoes are harvested before they are fully ripe, they may ripen up in storage. It is questionable, however, if this would prove practical.

Amihud Kramer,
Research Associate.

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CULTIVATOR ADJUSTMENT

A correctly adjusted cultivator, properly operated, will control weeds and moisture more efficiently than will one out of adjustment.

Less fuel will be used and a superior job of cultivation will be accomplished if a few simple adjustments are checked from time to time.

1. Cultivator shovels must be spaced on the gang frames so as to thoroughly cover the ground between the rows.

2. All shovels should be set to penetrate to the same depth. (This adjustment can best be made on a level surface such as a shop floor).

3. Shovels should be adjusted so as to make a 45° angle with the ground, thus giving even and easy penetration.

4. Sweeps should be mounted to run level, at a uniform depth and parallel with the forward movement of the tractor.

For maximum results use the proper cultivator shovels at the right time. If the soil is wet and soggy around the crop roots, then deep cultivation with long narrow shovels should be practiced to loosen up and dry out the soil. If the soil is dry, shallower cultivation is best. As the season progresses, wider shovels and shallow cultivation is needed to keep the crust broken and the weeds destroyed without injuring the crop roots. For the last cultivations wide sweeps running just beneath the surface are adequate.

Guy W. Gienger,
Extension Agricultural
Engineer.

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Spray Your Cantaloupes and Cucumbers NOW

Growers should have at least one or two applications of fixed copper on their cantaloupes and cucumbers by the time the Downy Mildew hits Maryland, which is about July 10 to 20. Dr. Cox of the Plant Pathology Department, recommends 4 pounds of fixed copper per 100 gallons of water.

The fixed copper is obtained under the name of Dithane or Zeralate. Apply this every week and secure good coverage of both upper and lower leaf surfaces.

Texas Resistant No. 1 is the only resistant variety of cantaloupe. There are no downy mildew resistant cucumbers or watermelons.

Spray now and save your crop.

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Test and Demonstration On The Use of 2,4-D Held

About 50 persons saw the use of 2,4-D on 60 acres of Sweet Corn and Lima Beans as a pre-emergence spray to control weeds on July 1, 1948, at the Whiteford Packing Company and Francis Silver in Harford County, Maryland. The group was very much interested in 3 replications of plots treated with 1 and 2 pounds of 2,4-D acid per acre.

Results from other observations and tests have shown that applications of 1-1/4 to 1-1/2 pounds of 2,4-D acid are the ideal amount to use per acre as a pre-emergence treatment, considering the most effective weed control and cost of the material. The cost for 2,4-D is about $1.50 per acre.

It is amazing to see the decrease in weed population of a treated area compared to an area not treated or a checkq Observations by the editor, have shown that the critical period in week control in corn is the first 3 to 4 weeks after corn comes up, and especially is this true where we have wet weather, like this year.

The 2,4-D applied as a pre-emergence treatment about five days after the corn has been planted and before it emerges, has controlled crab grass, fall grass, as well as other common weeds such as wild mustard, lamb's quarter, pigweed, and ragweed during this early period of growth. In some fields treated this way, the first cultivation was made when the corn was knee high and even then weeds were not a serious problem. Think of how much faster you could cultivate at this time, and the possibility of throwing away the hand hoe.

Weather conditions greatly influence results and the method should be used only on a small scale, until we have more information.

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SPRAYING GROWING SWEET CORN

2,4-D is being used more and more on growing sweet corn to control such weeds as pigweed, wild mustard, smartweed, ragweed, lamb's quarter, and cocklebur. It is not desirable to use this on sweet corn under 10 inches. The sweet corn is more sensitive when small and this may be due to the fact that sprays applied at that time usually cover the top of the plant. These sprays may damage the growing points of the plant as a result. The symptoms of 2,4-D injury on corn just appear as a curling or rolling of the leaves.

The new leaves do not unfurl and a number of them may form a tight roll growing out of the crown of the plant. This type of injury appeared on plots sprayed at 6 inches in height. The better results have been obtained were about 1/2 to 3/4 lb. of 2,4-D acid per acre, was applied per acre depending on the weeds to be controlled.

By The Editor

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TOMATO LATE BLIGHT AND ITS CONTROL

Tomato Late Blight has been definitely found in the central part of Baltimore County in the vicinity of Cockeysville and Anne Arundel, Wimicico, Caroline, Harford, Howard, Dorchester, Talbot, Somerset and Worcester Counties.

Late Blight is the disease which heavily damaged the tomato crop in 1946. It began to spread in Maryland and Baltimore County in 1947, when hot, dry weather set in and kept the Blight under control.

1948 weather conditions have been ideal for the spread of blight; namely, cool and wet. As long as this condition exists, the more necessary it is to spray or dust to control Late Blight. If the weather becomes hot and dry for a period of time, it will tend to kill or destroy the Blight.

When a tomato plant becomes infected with Late Blight, there is no cure. Late Blight may be prevented or controlled, however, by spraying or dusting before the disease gets on the plant.

SPRAY OR DUST RECOMMENDATIONS

Circular #151 on "Tomato Late Blight and Its Control" was sent to farmers in the Spring of 1947. If you still have your copy, it will give you full information.

FOR MAJOR DEFOLIATION DISEASES AND ANTHRACNOSE

Zerlate Spray (2 lb. per 100 gallon)

Zerlate Dust (10%)

FOR LATE BLIGHT ONLY

Fixed copper spray (2 lb. as metallic copper, per 100 gallons)

Or

7% fixed copper dust

Or

Dithane Z-78

If Spray is used repeat every 10 days.
If Dust is usdd repeat every 7 days.

Circulars #151 on "Tomato Late Blight and Its Control" are available from the County Agent's Office, or from the University of Maryland.

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THE MARYLAND TEN-TON TOMATO CLUB

Conducted by the
University of Maryland Extension Service
in cooperation with the
Tri-State Packers' Association

The object of the Maryland Ten-Ton Tomato Club is to stimulate interest in better methods of producing canning tomatoes. Larger yields generally result in better quality and greater profits.

REQUIREMENTS----

1. The contest is open and free to all Maryland growers who produce two or more acres of tomatoes. All of the tomatoes grown on any one farm and the total acreage produced by the grower must be entered.

2. Enrollment must be made to the Vegetable Crops Specialist, by the farmer or canner representing the grower through the County Agent by August 1.

3. Yields per acre will be determined from sales receipts and acreage measurements. Only those tomatoes for which sales receipts have been obtained will be considered in computing yields. A final report, signed by the grower, must be submitted with the acreage and yield reports.

4. Quality grade will be determined on a weighted basis from sales receipts. To be eligible for awards in the quality grade division, sales receipts must be furnished for all the tomatoes sold, and all sales receipts must show the quality grade.

5. The grower or canner must notify the County Agent before the end of the season if the yield is estimated at ten or more tons per acre. Otherwise the field will not be measured. Final yields of growers making over ten tons per acre must be reported through the County Agent to the Vegetable Crops Specialist by October 20.

6. If requested, the grower must sign an affidavit that all deliveries credited to his acreage actually came from the designated land.

7. The grower agrees to report, at the request of the County Agent, the methods used in growing the crop.

AWARDS----

Growers having from two to six acres of tomatoes will be included in one group, and those having more than six acres in another group. Suitable prizes will be awarded to two growers making the highest yields in each group, and to the two growers having the highest quality grade irrespective of acreage. These prizes are given by commercial organizations interested in the canning industry.

All growers entered in the contest who secure yields of ten or more tons per acre will be given certificates of membership in the Maryland Ten-Ton Tomato Club.

The August, 1948 Edition Vol. XXV, No. 7

NEWSLETTER

For The Maryland Vegetable Growers' Association

Edgar L. Williams, President
Geo. C. Schmidt, Vice-President
Francis C. Stark, Jr., Sec-Treas.
S. H. Phillips, Director
S. C. Phillips, Director
Morris Todd, Jr. Director
Edward K. Bender, Editor

Program - 40th Annual Convention of
The Vegetable Growers Association of America

August 8-12, 1948
Lord Baltimore Hotel, Baltimore, Maryland

August 8 - Sunday

10:00 a.m. Meeting of Board of Directors - Parlor H.
12:00 a.m. Luncheon - Board of Directors - Parlor G.
5:00 p.m. Exhibits open.
8:00 p.m. Reception for Convention visitors - Calvert Ballroom.

Charles Twining and R. C. Hawes, Committee Chairmen.
Governor Lane of Maryland and Mayor D'Alesandro of Baltimore present.
Dr. Roger Corbett, Assoc. Dean and Assoc. Director, U. of Maryland, Master of Ceremonies.
Music by the Baltimore and Ohio Glee Club.

Sponsors of the reception.

The following seed companies generously supplied the funds to pay for the expenses of the evenings entertainment:

Anne Arundel County Farmers Association
Belt Seed Company, Inc.
Meyer Seed Company
Richardson E. Miller & Company

Monday, August 9

General Session - Calvert Ballroom

R. O. Reich, National President, presiding.

9:30 a.m. Address of Welcome - Lee Towson, Chairman of Convention Committee.

Address - R. O. Reich.

10:00 a.m. The Effect of the European Situation on American Agriculture Dr. W. I. Myers, Dean of the College of Agriculture, Cornell University, N. Y.

10:30 a.m. The Price Outlook - Dr. Roger Corbett, Associate Dean and Associate Director, University of Maryland.

11:00 a.m. Farm Programs for American Agriculture - Allan B. Kline, President, American Farm Bureau Federation.

12:00 a.m. Noon lunch.

Frank App presiding.

2:00 p.m. What are Consumers Demanding in the Way of Vegetables, C. B. Denman - National Association of Food Chains.

2:30 p.m. New Developments in the Field of Vegetable Marketing, Dr. F. L. Thomsen, Head, Marketing Research Branch, U.S.D.A.

3:00 p.m. Problems of Getting Better Marketing Practices Adopted, Paul Dickman - Florida Grower.

3:30 p.m. Current Research on the Marketing of Vegetables Dr. R. W. Hoecker, Head, Marketing Division, University of Maryland.

Evening

General Session - Calvert Ballroom.

R. O. Reich presiding.

8:00 p.m. Open Forum - "Get It Off Your Chest."

8:30 p.m. Movie - "Flowers in Action" - John Nash Ott, Jr.

Tuesday, August 10

6:30 a.m. Assemble in lobby of hotel. Guides will be furnished by wholesalers to conduct delegates through the market.

Market Tour - Baltimore's Camden Market.

Committee Chairmen - Ralph Schley and James F. Solley.

General Session - Calvert Ballroom

Dr. T. B. Symons, Dean and Director, U. of Maryland presiding.

9;30 a.m. Weed Control - Leonard Kephart, Bureau of Plant Industry, U.S.D.A.,Beltsville, Maryland.

9:50 a.m. Labor Situation - Phil Turner, President, Food Producers Council, Baltimore, Maryland.

10:10 a.m. Use of Harmones to Set Fruit - Francis Stark, Jr. Horticulture Department, University of Maryland.

10:30 a.m. Tomato Growers Association Work on Contracts and Better Quality - Lester Jones, President, New Jersey-Pennsylvania Vegetable Growers.

10:50 a.m. Some Suggestions Regarding Grower Contracts for Processing Vegetables - Porter R. Taylor,Director, Fruit and Vegetable Department, National Farm Bureau.

11:10 a.m. Work of the Junior Vegetable Growers Association of America, Norman Oebker, President of Assoc.

11:30 a.m. Demonstration - Maryland Junior Vegetable Growers Association of America team.

12:00 a.m. Noon lunch.

Afternoon

Special Meetings for Commodity Sections.

Truck Crop Section - Calvert Ballroom.

Walter F. Pretzer presiding.

2:00 p.m. Measuring Quality by Objective Methods - Dr. Amihud Kramer, Associate Professor, Horticultural Department, University of Maryland.

2:45 p.m. The Past, Present and Future of Vegetable Hybrids - Dr. R. E. Larson, Professor of Plant Breeding, Pennsylvania State College.

Potato Section - Chinese Room.

G. L. White presiding.

2:00 p.m. Revolutionary Changes in Potato Production Are Just Around the Corner- Dr. Ora Smith, Professor of Vegetable Crops, Cornell University.

2:45 p.m. Potato Breeding Problems - F. J. Stevenson.

Greenhouse Section - Coswell Room.

O. I. Owen presiding.

2:00 p.m. Soil Fumigation - The Use of Soil Fumigants by the Greenhouse Operator - Bert Lear.

2:45 p.m. Use of Aerosol and Other Insectacides for Production of Greenhouse Vegetables - Dr. Floyd F. Smith, Bureau of Entomology, U.S.D.A.

Evening

General Session - Calvert Ballroom.

8:00 p.m. Business meeting of the Vegetable Growers Association of America and election of officers.

Wednesday, August 11

Field Day - Eastern Shore of Maryland.

Committee Chairmen - H. J. W. Rayner and Edgar Williams.

(Transportation will be provided).

7:30 a.m. Board buses at the Lord Baltimore Hotel.

Visit points of interest enroute to Ocean City.

1:00 p.m. Dinner in Ocean City.

2:15 p.m. Visit points of interest enroute to Cambridge, Maryland.

6:00 p.m. Board chartered excursion boat at Cambridge. Lunch and Dancing on board boat enroute to Baltimore.

11:00 p.m. Arrive in Baltimore.

Thursday, August 12

Field Day - Western Shore of Maryland.

Committee Chairmen - Ridgely Todd and John Ford.

(Transportation will be provided).

8:00 a.m. Board buses at the Lord Baltimore Hotel.

9:15 a.m. Arrive in Beltsville for tour of Agricultural Research Center - Dr. Victor R. Boswell, Bureau of Plant Industry, in charge of tour.

9:30 a.m. Assemble in auditorium.

10:00 a.m. Visit greenhouses and test plots.

11:30 a.m. Tour by bus remainder of research center.

12:15 p.m. Lunch on campus of the University of Maryland.

1:30 p.m. Machinery Demonstration - Dr. Francis Stark - Horticultural Department, University of Maryland, in charge.

4:00 p.m. Buses available for return to Baltimore.

4:30 p.m. Last buses leave for Baltimore -

Evening

Annual Banquet - Calvert Ballroom.

Toastmaster - Dr. H. C. Byrd, President, University of Maryland.

Committee Chairmen - C. E. Wise and Morris Todd, Jr.

6:45 p.m. Doors open.

7:00 p.m. Invocation - dinner served.

8:30 p.m. Introduction of guests.

8:45 p.m. Presentation of Kelsey Award.

8:55 p.m. Songs.

9:10 p.m. A. K. Roswell (Rosy) - Humorist, author and baseball announcer for the Pittsburgh Pirates.

9:50 p.m. Dancing - Jack Rohr's Orchestra.

Ladies Program

Headquarters for the Ladies will be Parlor M - Lord Baltimore Hotel.

Miss Holloway, University of Maryland - Local Chairwoman.

Sunday, August 8

8:00 p.m. Reception - Calvert Ballroom, Lord Baltimore Hotel.

Monday, August 9

9:00 a.m. Registration, Parlor M.

9:30 a.m. General Sessions of V.G.A. speakers of national reputation.

Shopping in Baltimore.

4:00 p.m. Business Meeting - Parlor M.

8:30 p.m. Movie - Dance of the Plants - Calvert Ballroom.

Tuesday, August 10

9:00 a.m. Tour of Baltimore. Buses and guides will be furnished.

1:00 p.m. Lunch - Carvel Hall, Annapolis; business meeting and election of officers.

2:30 p.m. Tour of the Naval Academy.

4:00 p.m. Tea at the Governor's Mansion.

Wednesday, August 11

7:30 a.m. Trip to Eastern Shore of Maryland.

Thursday, August 12

8:00 a.m. Trip to Beltsville and University of Maryland.

7:00 p.m. Banquet - Lord Baltimore Hotel.

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EXTRA - EXTRA - EXTRA

We hope everyone who receives this newsletter will make a special effort to be present at the reception Sunday evening, at the programs on Monday and Tuesday and if possible be able to go on the tours on Wednesday and Thursday. This is the first time in forty years the American Vegetable Growers have come to Maryland. So let's show them our Southern hospitality and be present August 8-12.

MARYLAND VEGETABLE GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

NEWSLETTER

September-December, 1948, Vol. XXV, No. 8-12
(missing issues)